#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Horner Case-Modest Demands of Mr. Higgins-States Rights and the United States Troops-The Elections. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, November 1.

The evidence in the Hornet case, forwarded here, shows a clear intention to violate the nen trality laws. The Cuban Junta say that they did not appoint Captain Higgins, and that they have evidence of his treachery.

Captain Higgins telegraphed to Secretary Bout well that his surrender was made to the United States navy, and demands to know why the United States Marshal has dismantled his ves sel and removed her ammunition. No replies ave been or will be made to these inquiries.

The Attorney-General has pronounced it illegal o send troops into States fully restored to the Union for the purpose of enforcing the laws. The inferring as to what steps they will take when inforce the revenue laws without troops.

The New York politicians generally telegraph that the Democrats will carry to-morrow's elec-

[PROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, November 1. Secretary Belknap is installed.

The hints regarding the annual reports are un reliable. It seems certain, however, that Bout-well and Delano will oppose any change in taxes. There are questions of veracity between the Paraguayan Minister, McMahon and the mem bers of the Argentine Legation here.

The Committee of the Louisville Convention

will hold an interview with the President on

ort of the Pacific Rattroad Commission at it will take over \$500,000 to complete Pacific Railroad. They report that the oth roads are working in good faith

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Inlidity of Confederate Obliga-

WASHINGTON, November 1. nited States Supreme Court to-day, in Thorrington vs. Smyth and Hartley, ima, the decision of the court bels ed and the cause remanded for a new appeal was upon a bill in equity for ement of a vendor's dien. Smyth and urchased Thorrington's land and gave ory note for part payment. The transacred in 1864. Without notifying circum horrington would be entitled to a deint and interest. The defence hat only Confederate notes were current and was worth only \$3000 in real money ontract price was \$45,000, \$35,000 where tually paid in Confederate notes, and or the remaining \$10,000 was to be disn the same manner, and it was claimed on this state of facts that the vendor was entitle haf in the United States Court. This was by the court below and the case dismisquestions before the Supreme Court, peal, are: First. Can a contract for the

of Confederate notes, made during the rebellion, between parties residing within Confederate States, be enforced and in the courts of the Unifed States? Second idence be received to prove that a promise X; ressert to be for the payment of dollars was in thet for the payment of any other than the lawnec in the record establish the fact that the ement of the parties in Confederate notes The first question is answered affirmatively. The lestion is answered affirmatively with the following remarks: "We are clearly of opinsuch contract, in order that justice be done between the parties, and that party entitled to be paid in these derate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time and place of the contract in lawfol money of the United States." On the d question the court says: "We do not think ence in the record. It is enough to say that it he deft us, with doubt in our minds, that the note for ten thousand dollars, to enforce payment of which suit was brought in the Circuit Court, was to be paid by agreement of the par-

This decision gives validity to obligations withi the Confederacy, computing dollars at the value of Confederate notes at the time the obligation was incorred.

reme Court also decides that issues of Tennes of State bonds previous to the war are good ten lers for Tennessee State taxes, and mandamus sissued compelling county officers to re cetre : 2 notes for still licenses. In the case of Samuel B. Paul vs. Virginia, in-

dicted for issuing insurance policies without State's license, the Supreme Court affirmed the ecisions of the lower court, holding that corpo rations are not citizens within the meaning of the constitution, and that issuing insurance policles is no part of commerce.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, has designated eventher 18 as Thanksgiving Day. The committee which took in charge the re name of the persons drowned in the Stonewall moont disaster, report that out of sixty-five odics only those of the colored steward and unid are recognized.

## THINGS IN BARNWELL.

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BARNWELL, November 1. Pacy have been having a court at Black ville, and believe it is to be continued this Sothing more was dispatched than the antum of petit larcenies. His Excelthus furnished with subjects for the execuse of the divine attribute. It is gene hoped and believed that the next Legiswill see the wrong they have done our the by compelling them to attend court edge of this large county, and will county seat to this place. An effort ade to have a new county formed ortion of this and Beaufort. The ving near the line have just cause for but the return of the courthouse ought to satisfy the citizens of Barnwell seaufort people are worse off than having, in some cases, to go seventy 1) court. Between Blackville and Rea

> vive from Blackville to Orangeburg grounds are rapidly approaching and everything promises to make uccess. "Mine host" of the Patteris fitting up and will entertain as sis as he can find room for, while is are preparing for a great uchi of

so ver one hundred miles, while it is but

lovers of the turf are looking forward to in December with anticipations of port. The club have opened the track lati, and it is expected to have several gentlemen from a distance. Mea-on foot for waking up the Barnwell and I do no think it extravagant to but before long the whistle of the enbet before long the whi

FROM THE FRONT.

The Vacillating Policy of the Admin-Istration-Grant, Butler and the Gold Gamblers-The Alabama Claims-Department Reports-The South Carolina Contested Election Case.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

That the policy of this administration is a eciliating one is conceded by some of the most comment Republicans. It aims to be positive and Radical in Mississippi, but puts its foot down on a Conservative basis in Virginia. It is doing its best to secure a Radical triumph in the former State, while the President informs the Radical nalcontents of the latter that he recommend Congress to endorse the Conservative result there, even to removing the "political dis-abilities" of one of its senators elect. A well known Richmond Radical who has just learned this from the President, ce fesses his inability to see the justice of going : The bitter extremes in Texas and Mississippl, and yet be able to warmly embrace the Conservative part - Virginia; while Mr. Senator Wilson, who here the other day, thought that the best blow would be to endorse neither, but provide for a fair election in the last two States, and, whatever the result might be, allow Congress to decide ssues as might arise. Wilson, like Greeley, thinks it a very suicidal policy to remove Republican office-holders for supporting Hamilton and Dent, and warned Boutwell, the other day, of the fate that overtook Buchanan when he turned the anti-Lecompton inen out of office. But in the Virginia case, Butler and Boutwell will hardly be able to carry the day in Congress aginst the President, and will have to swallow Conservaism sugar-coated, with the Radicalism shown in

The malice of old Ben Butler never forsake him in high places. He had quite a long interview with the President on Saturday, and naturally enough the gold ring and Butterficid's course were talked over. The President contented himself with a general denial of the charges implicating him, while Butler pressed his point that the Administration ought to make a searching investigation, declaring to the President that nothing else would satisfy the public mind. The President did not seem inclined in that way, but Butler even went so far as to offer his services, and followed the offer by declaring that nothing would please him better than "to get after the Wall street gamblers, and such fellows as had made an unauthorized use of the name of the President and his Cabinet in their speculations." Mr. Grant was a little sharp, however, and did not seem inclined to be caught in that trap. Of all men whom he desired to make such an investigation, Butler was the last one. He knew him ps a dan gerous man, and is afraid of him; and, perhaps, Grant's most fervent wish is that Butler will not start such an inquiry, as he threatens, in Congress. If the appointment of Butler's nephew to a salaried position of five thousand dollars a year (in gold) will prevent it, it will be prevented, for such an appointment was made at the conclu-sion of the interview spoken of. But it will be sion of the interview spoken of. But it will be found at the next session that Butler's love for Grant is no stronger than it was on the 25th of August, 1867, when he wrote to a Wisconsin politician thus: "Grant's election would be a misfor tune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern."

If the home policy of the administration is vaciliating and untrustworthy, what can be said in behalf of its foreign affairs? Simply nothing: Its lamentable failure in Spain through Sickles' disgraceful course is patent to all, and has resulted substantially in an abandonment of the Cuban situation. Nearly a year has clapsed since Reverdy Johnson negotiated the protocol in the Alabama claims matter. Mr. Motley went over to England impressed with the views of the Senate thereon, and, in addition those of the new administration; but beyond one or two communications, which can hardly be characterized as a reopening of the negotiations, nothing has been done. The President will hardly have enough of facts to base a paragraph in the anmual message on "our relations with Great Britain." The apologists for this delay say that the administration is waiting for British temper to cool down before renewing the subject. By the way, a good plan of cooling would be to renew the case and ask the Prime Minister to read the fifteen ponderous volumes printed by the Congressional printing office on the Alabama claims an additional instalment of which is just out.

The annual bureau reports, synopses of which are just creeping into print, are very dull reading this year-more so than usual. A great straining reased revenue during the four months of the fiscal year belonging to this administration, and such tricks are resorted to as claiming credit for the additional revenue obtained from the comp sory tax on bonded whiskey in April last, rse, this tax expired that month, was a special one levied for that purpose, and does not run on to another year. The Postmaster-General, like his predecessor, makes the annual recommenda tion for the abolition of the franking privilege, and wants legislation to make the department self-sustaining. All of this has been asked Congress a dozen times heretofore. The principal feature of the Navy report will lie an exhibit showing a large amount of sales of iron-clads, wooden vessels and naval material during the

past season, amounting to millions of dollars. Senators and members who are here are full of financial resolutions and bills. The finance question will be tinkered up not a little during the coming session. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has a bill to prohibit all gold sales where the actual delivery of the cash gold is not made. This, he thinks, will prevent all speculation. He forgets that in 1864 Congress passed just such an act, and that the premium on gold rose, in two days thereafter, some forty per cent.! On the

third day the law was repealed. South Carolina has one contested election case among the many pending in the present Con-gress—that of Wallace against Simpson in the fourth District. Just before the adjournment of the last session the Election Committee, pending the taking of evidence in the contest, reported a resolution declaring that Simpson was prima fucle entitled to the seat, but he was not sworn in. The Louisiana cases are ahead of it for the coming session, and it will hardly be decided before the middle of the winter.

S. C. Adamson was yesterday appointed mail route messenger between Camden and Green-

The Cuban Junta have returned here, and will remain quiet till Congress meets. Lemus still signs himself "Minister of the Cuban Republic," but does not find a very brisk sale for his bonds.

The new Arlington Hotel opens on the 5th. It has already caused its rivals to renovate, refurnish and reventilate.

The weather is colder a month earlier than

—A magic concert was lately given at a private party in Paris. The instruments were placed on a platform and there were no performers visible, but the overture of "William Tell" was heard distinctly to Issue from the plano, violin, 'cello and harp, which made up the orchestra. The concert took place in broad daylight. The explanation was that each of the instruments was connected by a bar of wood with an identical instrument in an adjoining room, on which the performers played.

—There is an old story of a lord mayor of London who went out coursing in a three-cor-nered hat, lack boots, and arrayed with a sword. On hearing a cry of "The hare comes, the hare comes!" his lordship, drawing his sword, said: "Let it come; I thank my God I fear it not."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

of My Bear &

Mi Quiet Along the Radical Lines. Morphine Wanted-The Negro Awake Tre Fair-The Tourneys-Blue Ridge Railroad-The Canal-Whose

Charleston

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, November 1. Our Ethiopico-carpet-bagger war languishes Elliott—the Desdemonaless Othello of the domes tic tragedy-is absent on business. Kavanagh-Irishman though he be, and an officer high in the Grand Army of the Republic, as he claims to beswallows his potion, bitter as it is, and keeps quiet. He needs morphine. Wimbush, having failed to get Leslie's land-organ to play the tune the thought he had paid for, has retired in disgust and is "at home" in Chester. Leglic alone—Legle, the irrepressible, the great daddyist of the mengret adventurers-Leslie alone

Upon this Wimbush-Leslie squabble, an intelligent negro volunteered to me an explanation of how it arose. He called no names and named no parties, but his language shows that the negroes are beginning-only just beginning, how My colored friend-one whom I have known for now a Radical, says that the land quarrel arose from one party's trying to get a little bit of what is going and the other's trying to take all—as they have been doing up to this time. The "one party" is the negro, and the "other party" is the carpet-bagger. My friend expressed himself as in favor f the one party fighting it out on that line if it takes all summer. He seems to have improve for the comfort of the carpet-baggery, for which he has heretofore obediently voted. He knows Wimbush personally, and believes that if he had been a white man and a Radical, instead of a man and a brother, he would have got the favor that he asked from Leshe. Wimbush goes home to prepare the minds of his constituency for this new feature in Radlealism

THE FAIR. The indications from all parts of the State are that the e-wed at the Fair next week will be unprecedentedly large. Especially from the upentry comes in the information that everybody with his wife and family is making ready to spend three or at least two days here during the Pair. So well established in the public mind is this fact that a party of gentlemen from St. Matthew's are coming prepared with tents and camp outfit to extertain themselves during their sojourn at the Fair.

The tournament idea seems to have taken with the young men, and knights from several parts of the State, especially Columbia, Winnsh Union and Abbeville, are known to be girding themselves for the trial of skill. The fear of too large a crowd of knights seems to have determined the juvenile—perhaps I would be nearer the idea by saying the juvenilior folk—to get up a more youthful tourney, where the lance instead of the broadsword shall be the implement used. THE BLUE RIDGE BAILROAD.

The resident presence of Messrs. Patterson and Creswell, two of the contractors for the finishing of this road, in Columbia, and their foundry operations in getting out iron works here, con-ducted by Mr. Steers, a sub-contractor, confirm the rather dubious public mind upon the ques-tion of the bona fide character of that contract. We are now fully assured that there is none of the Sprague-Pierson Columbia canal dodge in it.

when it became manifest that either Sprague had fooled the commission—Governor Scott, Post-master Wilder and the late Mr. Lewis—by imposing upon them a contract that has resulted in nothing with the canal for more than a year; or else the commission-Scott, Wilder and Lewis—have dealt treacherously with South Carolina, by giving the contract to Sprague when they knew he was contracting in Jad faith. Which

A month has passed and no meeting has been held by the surviving commission-Scott and Wilder. The Governor is chairman of that commission, and yet he has not even called a meet. ting, although Wilder's office is not distant more than two squares from his own. Accordingly we can see that the fault of this delay is not referable to Wilder, who-colored man though he beseems disposed to serve his native State as well

as he can. Does anyong imagine that a 18 to the interest of Governor Scott to thus play into the hands of Sprague, the New England manufacturer of cot-ton stars, without some consideration ? In what does that consideration consist? Virtuous rulers r for money; and our Covernor is a virtuous man. Honorable men never wink at public wrongs for private gain; and Scott is an honorable man.

"So are they all, all honorable men."

A WAIL FROM THE SEAROARD

Desolation in the Tidewater Region of the State-A Glance at the Ruined Plantations of Beaufort County-Worthless Character of the Labor-A Strong Plea for the Pigtails-The Cannibal Question, &c.

BRAUFORT COUNTY, October 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. I've heard a great deal of the prosperity of the South, and that one or two more such crops as the present year's would make us as sperous as before the war. In many of the best parts of the South, I don't believe, with the present available labor, one hundred such crops as the present would help; for I don't believe there is a single planter in two-thirds of this county who has not steadily lost money since the war. I have never yet heard of the first one who has cleared expenses, unless on Savannah River rice plantations. Why, sir, for want of labor, the country has become a mere waste-rats destroying the rice, corn and cotton in the fields-rats and other vermin in incredible numbers; fencing rotten or burned; the few hor by the enemy going to ruin; all the best lands in broomgrass; cane-briars ten feet high; the

Mr. R. H. T.'s place-about 1000 acres of on Mr. R. H. T.'s place—about 1000 acres of open land—there used to be made on it, annually, about 150 bales of cotton, 300 or 4000 bushels of corn. There could easily be made on it 500 bales of cotton. The present year, there will be made about eighty bushels of corn and three or four bales of cotton!

The next place—D. R.'s—some very good lands not one acre cultivated.

The next plantation, where 2000 and 3000 bushels rice used to grow, and 130 ani. '140 bales cotton, and thousands of bushels corn, J. W. R's, place, some twenty freedmen have made altogether 300 bushels corn and three bales cotton.

The next plantation, one of the best in the

freedmen preferring to half work the poorest

five miles south of Robertville, I will describe

lands, which are more easily cultivated. From

bales cotton.

The next plantation, one of the best in the State, safe rice lands, good for from fifty to seventy-five bushels rice per acre, and of the best description, and where twenty to forty bushels corn used to be made per acre, and much of the land, if well cultivated, would yield one or two bales, blekson seed, per acre—where 140 bules used to be made, and thousands of bushels of rice and corn, there will be made about sixteen bales cotton and 500 bushels corn. None of the freedmen tended over two acres each, and of course only nominally tended.

The next place—that used to make twenty or twenty-five bales, with about fifteen or twenty hands—will this year make four or five

bales, in all; and from there south, on the Savannah River road, some thirty miles, to Serveven's rice plantations, on which thirty miles there were flourishing plantations, seven

or eight bales of cotton will cover all that will

be made this year.

Again, going east from Hennie cross roads
to the Enhaw, passing one of the best sections
in this State, it is no better, it as good, as what

Again, going east from Hennis' cross roads to the Euhaw, passing one of the best sections in this State, it is no better, if as good, as what I've described.

The negro has become atterly insufficient as a laborer, and, as a citizen, a periet missance. There is, perhaps, no place at the South where emigrants would be more warm! welcomed, or where they could do better in the long ran. The hands are fortile, convenient, it market, and, for the most part, healthy. They are incomparably superior to the sea isk wis. Range for stock is excellent, and, on the full weter creeks, abundance of fish and oystygs.

Cotton cannot be cultivated except with steady and reliable labor. Our lands have been taxed from five to ten times as match as before the war. For over a month after the tax-gatherer passed here not a man or a shop could be found who could change a \$75 bank check. The tax collector had swep the country of all the money, and I am told 'nany could not pay at that.

As to the steniage, it would be almost incredible by those who did not realize it. Many have had to break in their corn out of the fields, before it was well matured, to save it from theft, and cotton is stolen still worse.

The negroes are in a large majority over the whites. They, the former, will elect the magistrates, and you can judge what chance we have to bring a thief to repentance through the law. The whites may be said to have virtually no rights; for a right without the means of enforcing it, is a word without sense or meaning.

Some of us are looking to the arrival of the Celestials with some hope, but fear they will come too late for most of us. It serms to me that the Southern States could, with diversified

meaning.

Some on as are looking to the arrival of the Celestials with some hope, but fear they will come too late for most of us. It seems to not that the Southern States could, with diversified industry, reclaim immense swamps—Missispipi and others—build railroads, make canals, operate factories, &c., and in a few years be able to support and profitably employ two-thirds of the whole population of Chim. The value of lands depends upon the laboring population. The laboring classes in China, I learn, live almost wholly on rice, onions and greens. All along the scaboard, and for lifty miles off, more rice can be made per acre than corn or small grain of any other kind, and I hope before three years to see at least this section cultivated by the vegetarian Pigtall and the grain; and the latter on the straw, grass, &c., without expense. Two well broke buffaloes, ploughed each half a day, will do as much as a good mate. Fre seen accounts that in parts of China they are regular cannibals, probably made from histories from travellers, such as the veracious Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, or Baron Munchausen, and this of a peoplet among whom human life is so sacred that a man is executed if he happens to kill another by accident. But, I say, if they are cannibas, and will condine themselves to the nigger and the rats and other vermin, let them go ahead, Would they do the country much harm in the long run? Most of the recent accounts confirm impartial history, that they can live in any climate, and are the most steady, ingenious and industrious cultivators of the soil in the world. Let them come, we say, not by the thousands or hundreds of thousands—by the hundreds of thousands—by the hundreds of the soil of three-femiles of the soil of three-femiles of the lacky seems of them, and one-half or three-femiles of the lacky seems of them, and one-half or three-femiles of the lacky seems of them one-half of three-femiles of the lacky seems of three-femiles of the lacky seems of them one-half or three-femiles of the soil in the cone thousands or hundreds of thousands—by the hundreds of millions. If they are farp, hands and not lown rats, as Tye-Kim Orr casis some of them, the writer will give them one-half or three-fourths of his lands, some four or five thousand aeres, if they will settle for life. No doubt hundreds of other proprietors will do the same. Pass it to China, Mr. News, if you can A. Synegusia.

# PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Mr. Udolpho Wolfe left \$100,000 to each of ils three dang'iters.

-The British Government allows King Theolore's son \$3000 a year. -Fechter, the tragedian, is really to come

o this country this winter. \$5000 wedding fee last week.

-Liszt, planist, composer and priest, has ought a residence near Pesth. Sam Hildebrand's family have followed

him to parts unknown, and Missouri is peace. -Ex-Queen Isabella is expected to be present at the opening of the Œcumenical Council. -Von Beust has become unpopular for hobnobbing with the Hungarian and Bohemlan aristocracy.

-It is reported that Fisk, Jr., said recently "If Vanderbilt lives two years longer, I'll bust the old cuss."

-The Buffalo cobbler who sent Grant a \$200 pair of boots, and didn't get any office in return, takes his revenge by advertising himself as Bootmaker to His Excellency.

construction of the Church of the Saviour at promptly attended to.

C. N. AVERILL, -The Sultan has given £1000 toward the reground that his ancestor had destroyed the church

-Senora Oveldo, the heroine of the famou liamond wedding in New York several years since, has just been making herself conspicu ous in her home in Cuba by refusing to allow Spanish officers to search her house for a suspected fugitive Cuban.

-Since Madame Ratazzi had the sang froid to witness the post-mortem examination of the Pantin victims, a spiteful enemy of her—has expressed the opinion that "a woman who can walk down the boulevards in a green silk. worked all over with yellow parrots, is above

all emotion and public opinion." -Mr. Henry J. Raymond's son, who has just completed his college course at Yale, has entered upon service as a reporter for the New York Times, with the intention of working upward as rapidly as possible. It was the ambi tion of his father that young Raymond should succeed him as the editor of the Times.

-In the election of senator in Tennessee the House of Representatives was exactly divided between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cooper, and the latter got his majority of four in the Senate. The speakers of both branches voted for Mr ohnson, and senator Cooper voted for himself. The Tennessee papers describe the scene of reloicing when the defeat of Mr Johnson

was announced as being wild and enthusiastic. -Allen and McCoole are in active training for the fistic exhibition which is to disgrace the City of St. Louis next month. McCoole went into training at the Abbey, a few miles out of St. Louis, about six weeks ago, and has been working very hard. When he met Allen to last, he was not in very fine condition. He had underrated his man and at the time supposed he would have a walk-over. In less than afteen minutes after he had stripped he found himself a badly whipped man. McCoole lays his defeat to his bad condition, and is con sequently desirous of being all right when he again encounters the young English gladiator. The impression is gaining ground that he i over-working himself, and that he will be too "finely drawn" to make a good fight. Allen has taken to his work finely, and says that at present he is in better condition than ever before. He is confident of his ability to whit McCoole, and is anxiously awalting the day chosen for the encounter. He now welghs about 180 pounds, and will enter the ring at between 170 and 175. Allen states that this

—Punch declares that Mrs. Malaprop, who has read that the bishops attending the Pope's great council at Rome are to receive an allowance "varying between 6s, 8d, and Jos. a day," says that she now understands why it is called the "cconomical" council. She is thankful to the "economical" council. She is thankful to think (Mrs. M. Is an exemplary member of the Established Church,) that our bishops are bet-ter paid.

#### Married.

TRANLER—BYRD,—On the 20th of October 1863, by the Rev. S. Jones, Mr. D. H. THANLER formerly of Charleston, but late of Leesville, S. C. to Miss JULIA L., second daughter of Dr. J. E. Byrd, of Timmonsville, S. C.

Byrd, of Timmonsville, S. C.

SHAFFER—TEBEAU.—On the morning of the 34th inst., at the resblence of the bride's father, it Effingham County, Georgia, by the Rev. L. C Tebeau, ORVILLE T. SHAFFER, of Charleston S. C., to ANNA M., youngest daughter of John R Tebeau, of Savanuah. No cards,

#### Obitnarn.

FO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of the late Dr. JOHN BEE HOLMES are invited to attend his Funeral Services, at St. Philip's Church, To-Morrow Morning, 3d Inst., at 1

### Special Notices.

SE NOTICE .- CONSIGNEES OF hooner "GLENGARY," from Philadelphia, wil ake notice that sher is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Palmetto Wharf. All goods remaining n the wharf after sunset will be stored at ex pense and risk of owner.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO., nov2 1

FO- CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN are notified that she is discharging curgo This Day at Adger's South Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset, will remain on wharf at owners' risk. JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. 23

ANOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- CON-SIGNEES per steamship MINNETONKA are here by notified that she is This DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not reoved by sunset will remain on wharf at owners risk; or, if stored, at expense and risk of consignees. RAVENEL & CO.,

20 CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH camship DARIEN are hereby notified that said steamship has been THIS DAY entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Govern ROBT. MURE & CO., ment Stores.

MANY YEARS AGO THE WRITER of this notice and an invalid physician, while visit-ing the Island of St. Croix for their health, experi-enced and witnessed many surprising and benefcial effects of the rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were, like ourselves, seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation, obtain-ed a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was lelighted and surprised, and determined to make it the basis of a Tonic and Restorative Medicine. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. The celebra ted PLANTATION BITTERS was thus madknown to the world. Being an article of real merit, founded on new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable kingdom for its me dicinal effects, it worked a rapid revolution in th treatment of physical debility.

MAGNOLIA WATER-Superlor to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. nov1 tuths3

## WIDELY KNOWN."--IT IS GEN-ERALLY supposed that the Websters, Palmer stons, Gortschakoffs, Metternichs and Garibaldic of politics are the men of world-wide renown and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China, amuses us with the rec-tai of his journey inland for some distance where the inquiry oftenest made when he became known as an American, was whether he kno —A lucky clergyman in New York took a

Or had ever seen the great chemist of his country

Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his them-and they speak of him as if he occupied the whole of America or were at least the grea feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a maglinaut ulcer on the hip by his Sarsa parilla, seemed to consider it our principle article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this country had ever produced worthy of the attention of Chinamen .- New York News.

## TO THE PUBLIC.-GEORGE LIT-TLE & CO., No. 213 King street, are offering Fine Cassimere VESTS at \$2 and \$2.50 each, worth

#6" TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS AND ALL INTERESTED. - OFFICE INSPECTOR OF PLOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be re ceived at this office from this date, and be

ZET THE SHIVERING SEASON .- IT impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Agne a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence, while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressm cure. It ought to be known in every locality sul ject to this scourge, or which is infested with re mittent fever, or any other epidemic produced b nalaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmess, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, vill break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to te days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combat ted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the sam neighborhood happens to be pervaded by serial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their podies in a state of defence against the subti enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consum ing with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS IS AN absolute speedy and infullible specific for your distressing

ACARD .- A. CLERGYMAN. while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cur of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole compete for fistic honors, on the 15th of June train of disorders brought on by baneful and ast, he was not in very fine condition. He by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a scaled envelope, to any one who needs it free of charge. Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,

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AND BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS plendid Bair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, in stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculou tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; in vigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful lack or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond street, New York. mayla lyr

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY will be his last fight, no matter whether he ACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

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No family can afford to be without it, and noue will to whom its virtues are known.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSORS OF HOR TON & SHEPHERD, HAVE RESUMED THEIR TRADE IN STOVES, AS WHOLESALE DEALERS, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR OTHER BUSI-NESS, AND ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY OTHER DRALERS, FACTORS, MERCHANTS AND ALL THE CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD HOUSE WITH THE MOST APPROVED DESCRIPTIONS OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HEATING STOVES AT A CLOSE APPROXIMATION TO

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